US Army Corps of Engineers

USACE/FEMA Senior Leaders' Seminar

March 6-7, 2007
Lansdowne, VA

FEMA

2007 Hurricane Concept of Operations Overview

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2007 Strategic Planning Guidance

- Broad Focus: Maintain the highest level of readiness in preparation for and during the event across all hurricane-prone States
- Readiness Planning Tool: Consistent, joint readiness review integrated with planning process
- Areas of Emphasis: People with Disabilities; Private Sector; Pets and Companion and Service Animals; and Greater Use of Modeling
- Strengthened FEMA Capability: Logistics, Operational Planning, Communications, National and Regional Incident Management Teams, Contracts, and Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments
- Policy Framework: Alignment and update of FEMA policies; and expect changes from NRP-NIMS re-write
- Leaning forward to Coordinate Federal Capability

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Overarching Assumptions

- FEMA will lean forward to coordinate the Federal preparedness, response, and recovery Effort
- Advance warning of a hurricane, or other severe tropical weather event, with the potential to make landfall in the United States, its territories, or possessions will be available.
- The National response will be scalable to severity of the event and the needs of the affected States.
- In the event extended warning is not available, D/As must have a capability to compress the activities for which they are responsible to react with what warning is given.

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FEMA Focus Points

- Operational Planning: FEMA Focus Points Create coordinated and complementary national and regional contingency plans
- Gap and Seam Analysis: Pre-identify known and suspected gaps at the local, State, and Federal levels and develop pre-event solutions
- Catastrophic Planning: Be prepared to implement the Supplement and Annex if necessary and appropriate
- Victim Care and Assistance: Evacuation Planning and Execution, Evacuee Housing and Support, Extended Temporary Housing, Special Needs Populations, and Pets and Companion and Service Animals
- Inter-Agency Coordination: Increase involvement of ESFLG in operational planning and execution coordination

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2007 Initiatives

- Standardize the planning process
- Integrate contingency and crisis action planning
- Iteratively refine operational plans and schedules
- Better define and communicate the common domestic operating picture
- Improve overall readiness and situational awareness
- Improve visibility on actions and resource tracking
- Operationally use the Total Asset Visibility Program: a state-of-the-art
logistics support system

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Time-Sequenced Plan of Action

The operation and season will be phased to help in the execution process.

Some phases are continuous and all have a certain amount of overlap.

Pre-Incident (L-7 through the Onset of Tropical Storm Force Winds)
- Awareness
- Preparedness (and Protection)

Incident Response (Evacuation through L+5)
- Awareness
- Preparedness (and Protection)
- Response

Post-Incident (Onset of Tropical Storm Force Winds through L+10)
- Awareness
- Preparedness (and Protection)
- Response
- Recovery
- Demobilization, Deactivation, and Reconstitution

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Awareness

The continual process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating event intelligence and information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to react effectively.

Normal Operations
- Situational Awareness
- On-Going Modeling and Simulation
- Actionable Warning

Heightened Situational Awareness
- Integrated Readiness Assessments
- Focus on Impending Threat
- Resource Visibility
- Essential Elements of Information

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Preparedness and Protection

The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Planning and Coordination
- Complete Deliberate Planning Requirements
- Obtain Mission Vision, Intent, and Guidance and End State
- Establish Objectives, Desired Effects, and Capabilities
- Identify Gaps and Seams, Vulnerabilities, and Limiting Factors
- Develop and select appropriate course of action
- Establish unified command structure

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Preparedness and Protection

Readiness
- Establish situational awareness and visibility of the common operating picture
- Complete Alert, Activation, and Deployment Preparations
- Warning and Operations Orders

Alert, Activate, Deploy, and Protect Key Resources

National and Regional Incident Management Teams		FCOs
Search and Rescue Task Forces	MERS	
National Disaster Medical System Teams		MDRCs
Mobilization Center Management Teams		FIRST
Emergency Power		IRR/PPDS

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Response

Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes

- Commence response operations
  - Process disaster request
  - Conduct life-saving and life-sustaining measures
  - Protect and minimize damage to property
  - Stabilize critical infrastructures
  - Deploy Initial Response Resources/Prep-Positioned Disaster Supplies
- Deploy to operating locations
  - Deployable Situational Awareness Teams
  - Preliminary Damage Assessment and Rapid Needs Assessment Teams
  - CI/KR Assessment Teams
  - Search and Rescue Task Forces
  - National Disaster Medical System Teams
  - Emergency Power Resources and Teams
  - Debris Assessment and Removal Teams
  - Evacuee Support and Shelter Management Teams
  - Community Relations Teams and County Liaison Representatives

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Recovery

The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

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Demobilization

These activities are also planned to ensure that a smooth and transparent transition to long-term recovery can be effected once decided by the Unified Command (the Incident Commander/State Emergency Manager, the FCO, and the DCO), with the concurrence of the PFO and the Governor.

Demobilization and deactivation activities ensure that the appropriate elected government jurisdiction, and private sector components under local government regulation and oversight, resume direct authority for operations and administration as soon as effectively possible.